

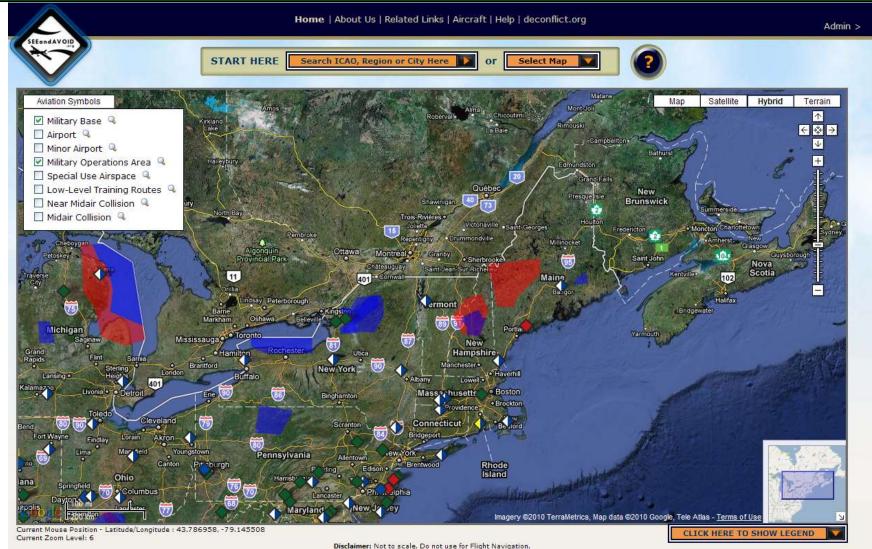




M.A.C.A. MID-AIR COLLISION AVOIDANCE Go to www.seeandavoid.org

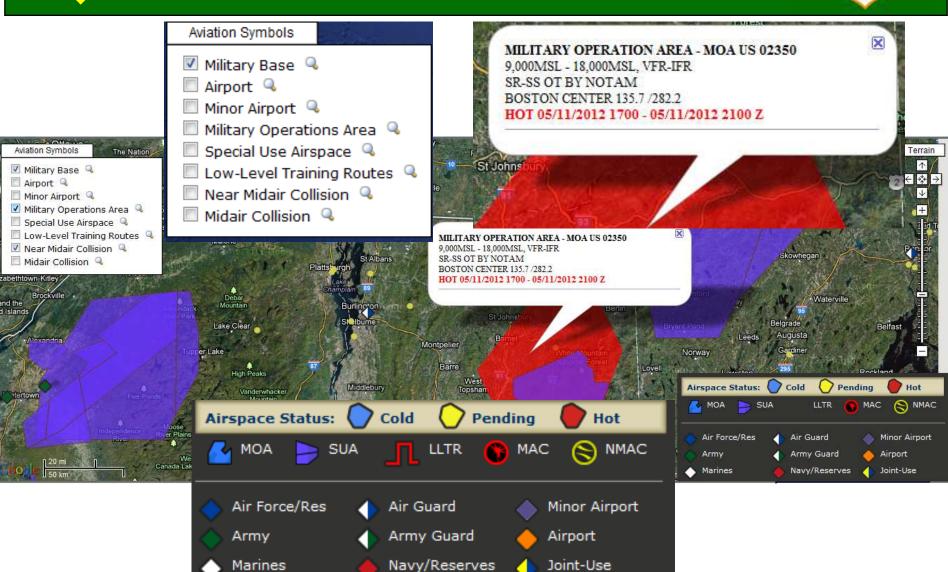
















Military Operating Areas (MOAs)

- Local MOAs -Viper, Yankee, Condor
- Check aeronautical charts for airspace limits
- Areas under the control of Boston ARTCC
- Center, nearest FSS and NOTAMs can advise you of their use
- Expect "training activities necessitating acrobatic or abrupt flight maneuvers" (AIM 3-4-5)
- Speeds in excess of 500 KIAS
- Up to 6 F-16s operating simultaneously, sometimes with other aircraft types



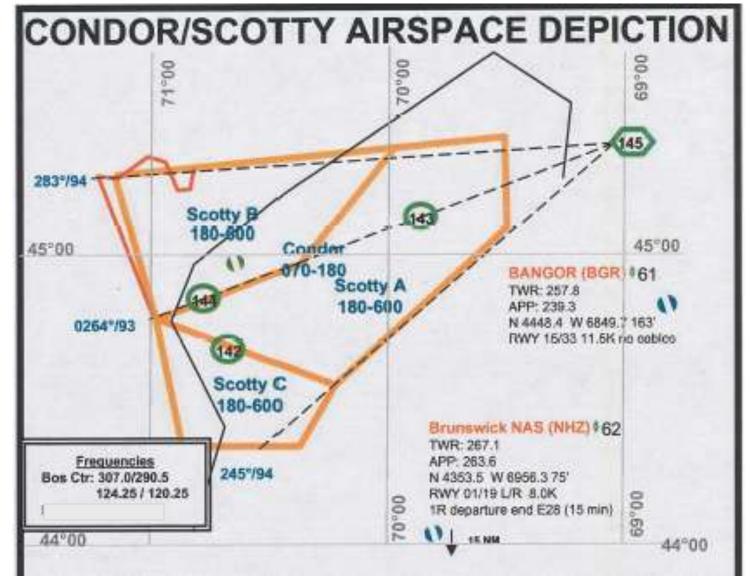


Military Operating Areas (MOAs)

- IFR traffic may be cleared through if IFR separation may be provided, otherwise rerouted
- VFR traffic should "exercise extreme caution" (AIM 3-4-5). It is best to avoid while active!
- Active/inactive status can change frequently.
- Contact the controlling agency for advisories prior to entering (Boston center 135.70, 123.875, 135.25) (AIM 3-4-5.c.)
- Contact any FSS within 100 miles to obtain accurate real-time information (AIM 3-4-5.c.)



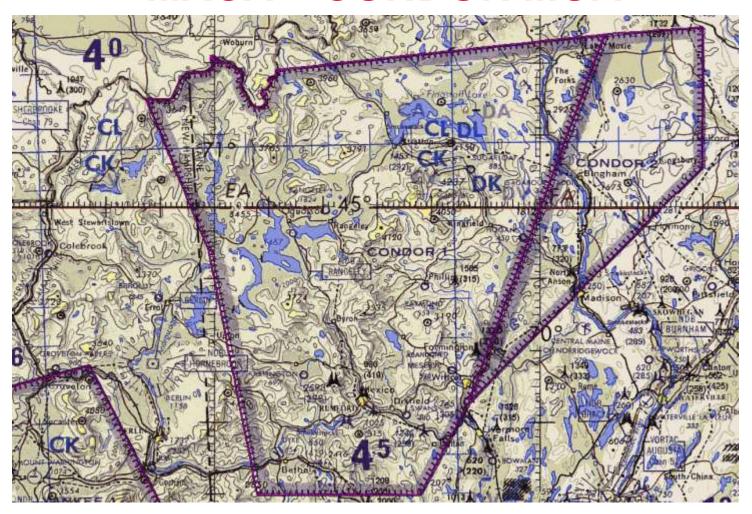






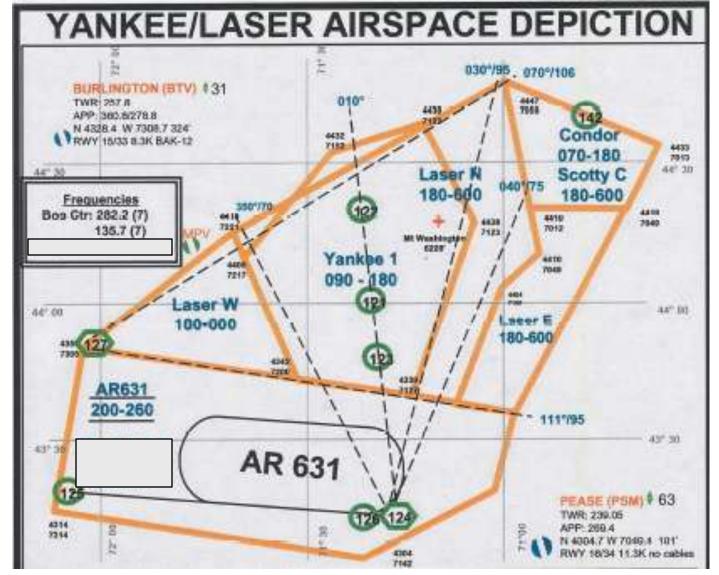


MACA - CONDOR MOA





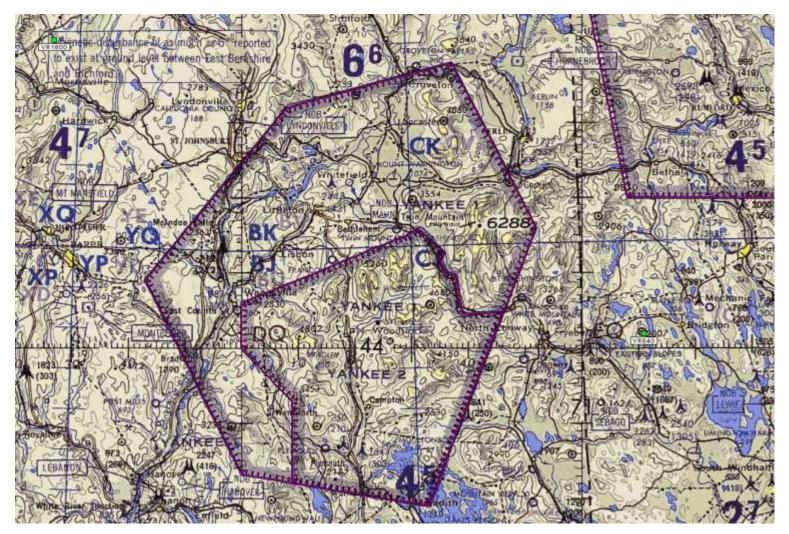








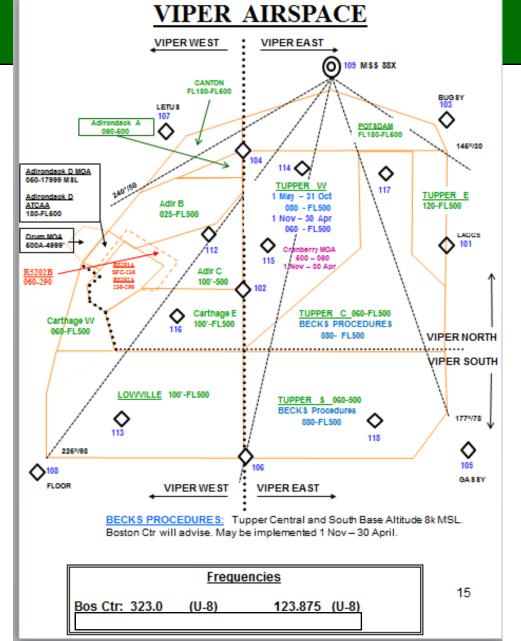
MACA – YANKEE MOA







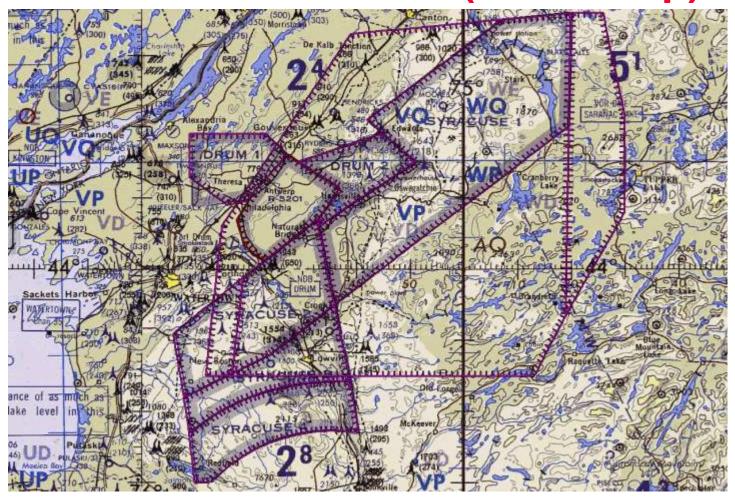






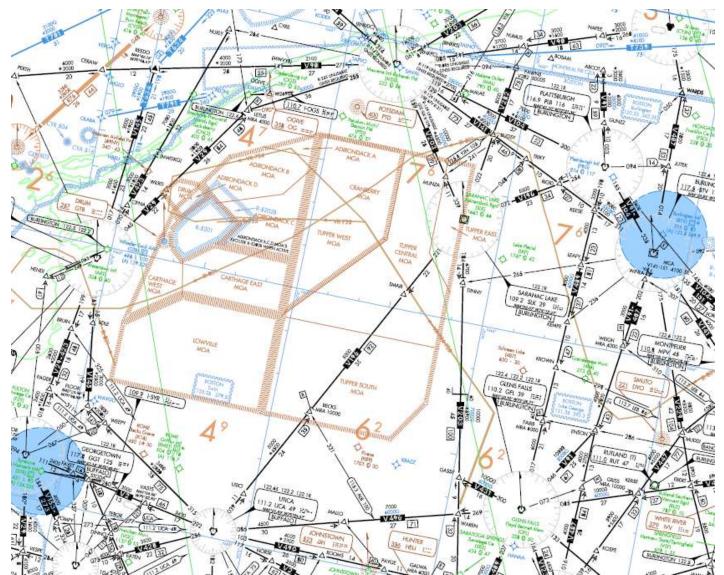


MACA – VIPER MOA (dated map)













Military Training Routes (MTRs)

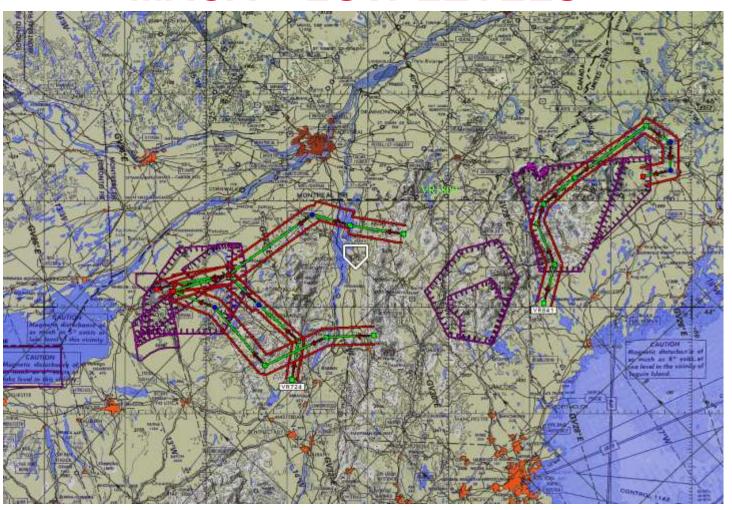
AIM Para 3-5-2:

National Security depends largely on the deterrent effect of our airborne military forces. To be proficient, the military services must train in a wide range of airborne tactics. One phase of this training involves "low level" combat tactics. The required maneuvers and high speeds are such that they may occasionally make the see-and-avoid aspect of VFR flight more difficult without increased vigilance. In an effort to ensure the greatest practical level of safety for all flight operations, the MTR program was conceived.





MACA – LOW LEVELS







Military Training Routes

- VR Routes (VMC 3000/5)
 - 500' AGL to 1500' AGL (four numbers VR1800/1801)
 - 500' AGL to _____ (three numbers VR725/840)
 - VR840 A B TO 5000 MSL
 - VR840 B C TO 6000 MSL
 - VR840 C D TO 7000 MSL
 - VR840 D E TO 8000 MSL
 - VR840 E F TO 9000 MSL
 - VR840 F G TO 10,000 MSL
 - VR840 G H TO 11,000 MSL
 - VR840 H I TO 12,000 MSL
- TYPICALLY 480 KIAS
- CAN BE HIGHER





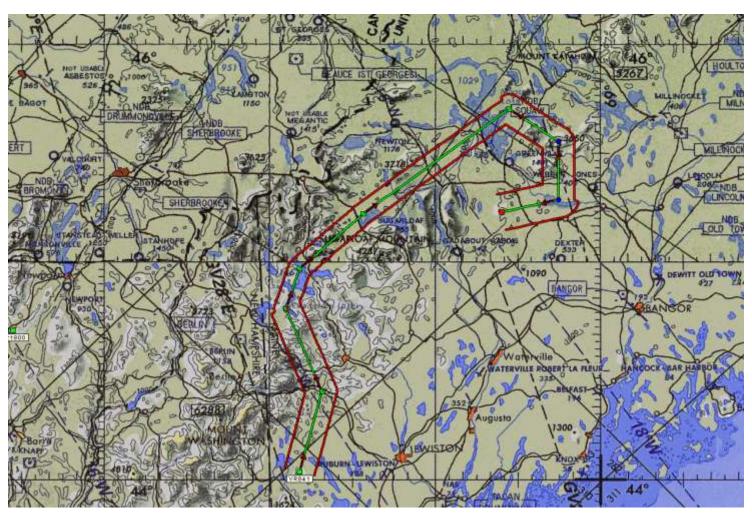
Military Training Routes

- 2 to 4 F-16s in tactical formations
 - spread to 9000' laterally and several miles in trail
- F-16 difficult to see
- Nonparticipating aircraft
 - Not prohibited, exercise "extreme vigilance" when flying through or near (AIM 3-5-2)
 - It is best to avoid while active!
 - Contact Boston Center, FSS to obtain current info
 - Route altitudes vary
 - Route width varies, can extend several miles either side of centerline
 - Most are uni-directional: clear before you cross, get across quick!





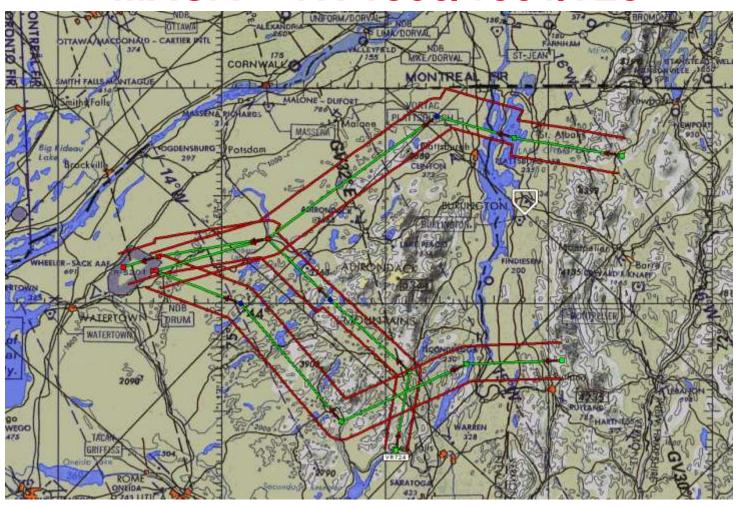
MACA - VR 840







MACA – VR 1800/1801/725





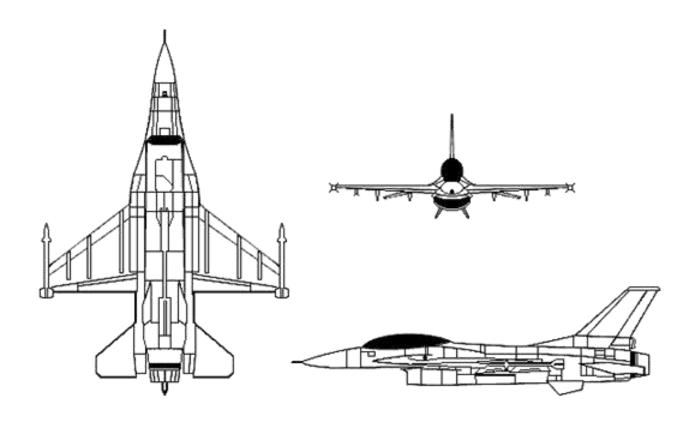


General Dynamics F-16 Fighting Falcon

The F-16 is an all weather, single engine, single seat, multirole fighter capable of speeds of MACH 2 +. It has a midwing configuration and a very tight turn radius. The 158 Fighter Wing (VTANG) flies F-16s out of Burlington International Airport. They usually fly in formation so if you see one, look for others!











Wingspan: 33 feet

Length: 49 feet

Maximum takeoff weight: 37,500 Lbs

Maximum cruise speed: 500+ KIAS

Approach speed: 150-180 KIAS

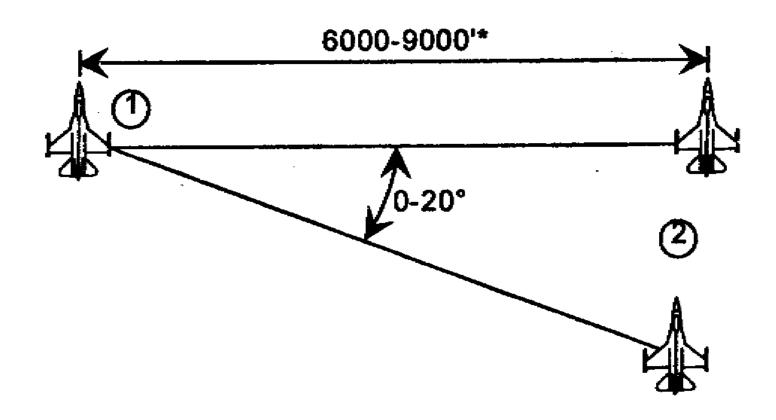
VHF radio: yes

Color: Gray





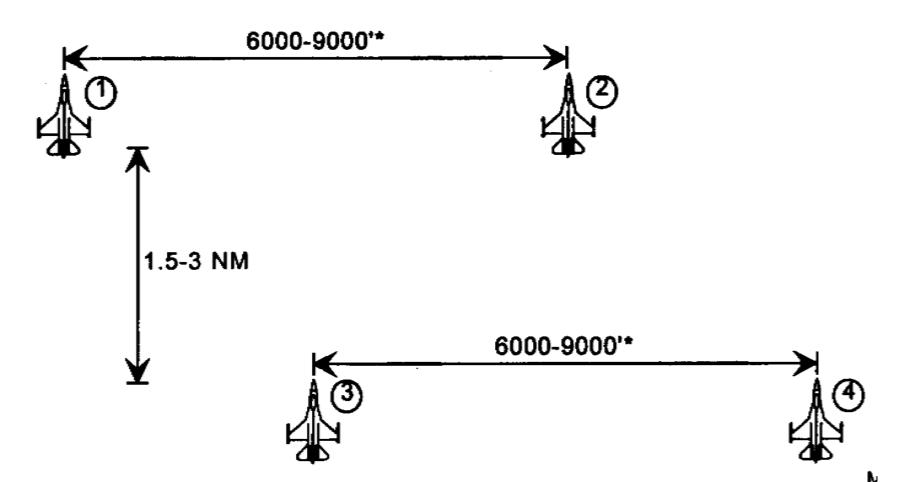
2 Ship Formation







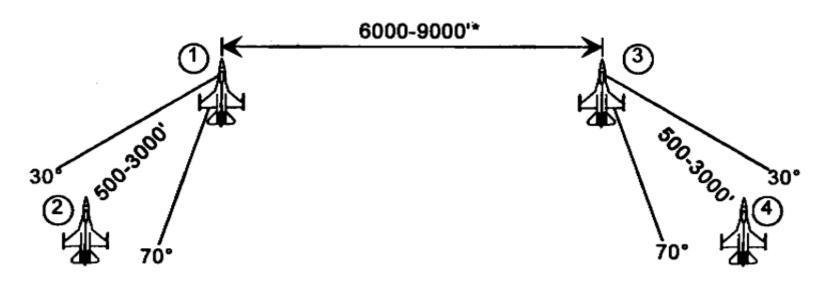
Four Ship Container







Fluid Four







Traffic Pattern Operations

- IFR Departures Runway HDG to 10,000' MSL
- Radar Traffic Pattern, Approaches
- 45 degree entry to Initial at 2300' MSL
- Initial at 2300' MSL
- Downwind/Closed Pattern at 1800' MSL
- 350 KIAS on departure, 300/350 KIAS on recovery

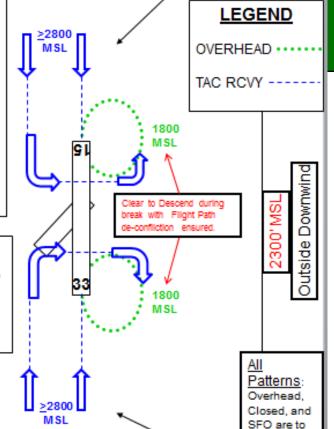


PATTERN PROCEDURES

Must be able to maintain VFR cloud clearances

TAC RECOVERY

- Request through ATC.
- · Entry: North/South High
 - 7-10 NM
 - 7 10K MSL Min.
 - Extended Centerline
- < 350 kts</p>
- 4k LAB
- Wingman to the West
- At or above 2800' MSL UNTIL DOWNWIND then, 1800' MSL



OVERHEAD

INITIAL: 2300' MSL @ 3

EAST BREAK

1800' MSL on downwind

CLOSED PATTERN

1800' MSL

PATTERN BREAKOUT: 2300' MSL

STRAIGHT - IN BREAKOUT: 1800' MSL

SFO BREAKOUT 3300' MSL

the EAST.

13

NOISE ABATEMENT.

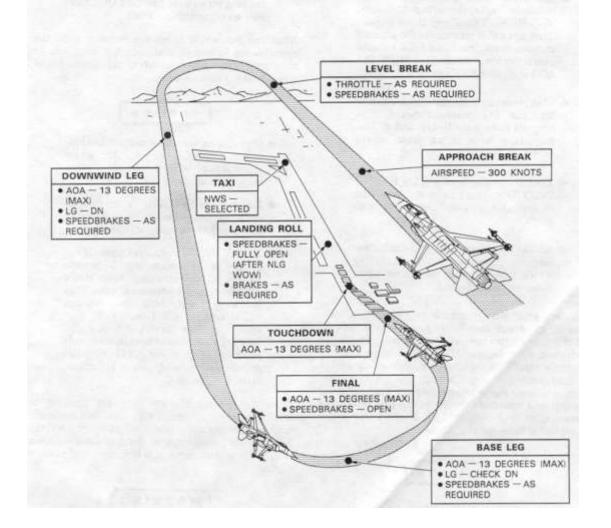
- TAC Recovery will be the PRIMARY recovery using the lowest possible power setting.
- Low approaches only for safety of flight or with Top 3 approval.







Normal Landing Pattern (Typical)

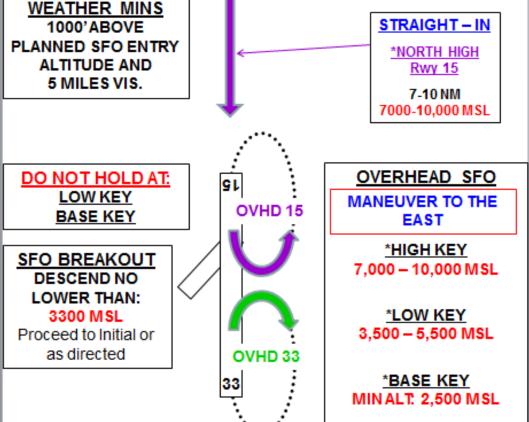




SFO PROCEDURES

Prior Approval from Top 3 Required for SFO at BTV

* Request Key Positions from Approach and/or Tower



COMM

"5nm" (Straight - In)

"High / Low / Base Key"

Pilots will report:



*SOUTH HIGH Rwy 33

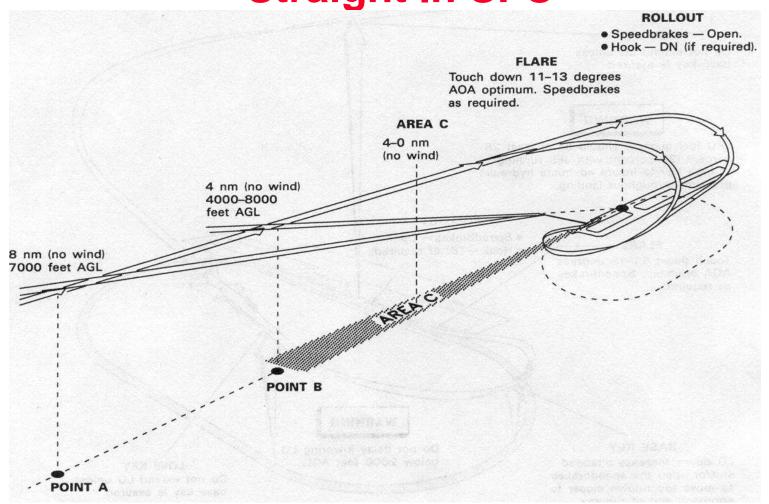
7-10 NM 14 7000-10,000 MSL





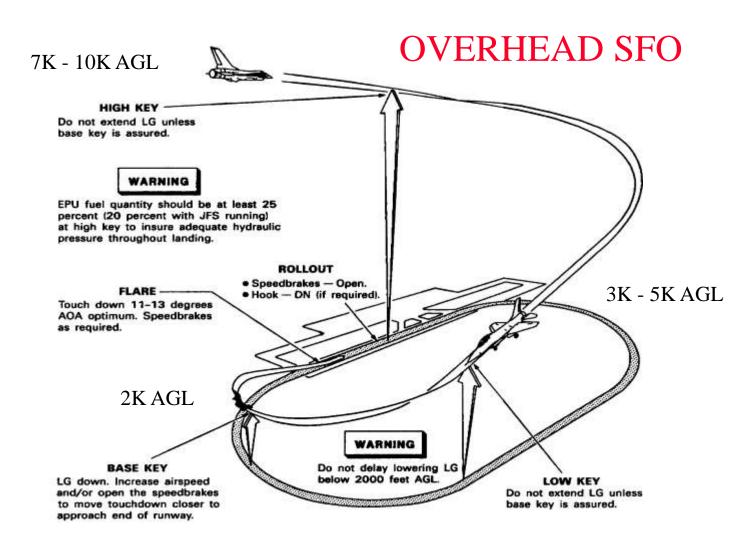


Straight In SFO













Collision Avoidance Safety Tips

Preflight

- Know your route, study your charts for conflict areas
- FSS / Notams
- Current aeronautical charts
- AIM

Airborne

- Stay in touch with ATC (IFR or VFR w/ advisories)
- "See and Avoid" at all times eyes out of the cockpit
- Fly at higher altitudes
- Don't fly VFR in marginal weather





Collision Avoidance Safety Tips

- Airborne (cont'd)
 - Cranium on a swivel- look outside, not at your lap!
 - Landing light / anticollision lights
 - Develop visual scanning techniques
 - Blind spot
 - No motion = collision course
 - Use VFR hemispheric altitudes
 - Lift or drop your wings, helps you clear, makes you more visible
 - Clean Windscreen
 - Glasses if required
 - Talk and listen



•Hold this 3 feet from your eyes

•This chart is for an F-15 -The F-16 would be even harder to see because of its smaller size (wingspan 33 versus 48 feet) so the visual chart would be optimistic

Closure Rate

DISTANCE - SPEED - TIME

SPEED ->	600 MPH	360 MPH	
DISTANCE	SECONDS		
10 Miles	60	100	*-
6 Miles	36	60	
5 Miles	30	50	-₩ -
4 Miles	24	40	
3 Miles	18	30	- s -
2 Miles	12	20	 a
1 Mile	06	10	-
1/2 Mile	03	05	
0 Mile			Zinne
	,		Zwz



In this area; Relax! Why die all tensed up!!??



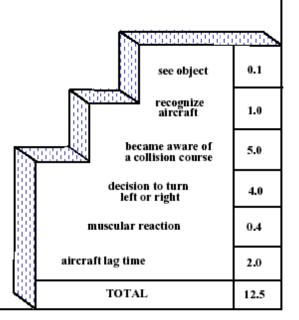


REACTION CHART

Critical Seconds

Move away from the F-15 illustration about 3 feet. The F-15 silhoute represents the aircraft as it would appear from the distance indicated on that page. The time required to cover these distances is given in seconds for the <u>combined</u> speeds of 360 and 600 mph.

The blocks on the lower left corner of the previous page mark the danger area, based on the reaction times on the lower right of this page.









NASA ASRS (Aviation Safety Reporting System Report) 266694, March 1994

A civilian flying a piper PA-20 pacer had an near midair collision with 2 ok air national guard F-16's.

Narrative:

AT APPROX XX42 AM LCL, WHILE SQUAWKING 1200 AND CLBING TO 4500 AND THROUGH 3800 MSL, I EXPERIENCED A NEAR MISS. FROM SLIGHTLY ABOVE AND L OF MY COURSE (310 DEGS) A FLT OF 2 F-16 ACFT PASSED AHEAD OF AND SLIGHTLY ABOVE MY ACFT, AT A DISTANCE OF LESS THAN 500 FT. LATER, MONITORING DEP (120.7), I HEARD APCH WARN OTHER ACFT OF THE F-16'S CRUISING AT 4000 MSL. THE F-16'S WERE GOING GENERALLY E AT THE TIME OF THE ENCOUNTER. MY CLB SPD WAS 90 KTS. COMMENT: I WAS FLYING IN A RADAR COVERAGE AREA BUT NOT IN VOICE CONTACT WITH DEP CTLRS. HOWEVER, I WAS MONITORING THE CORRECT FREQ (120.7). MY ACFT IS MODE C EQUIPPED AND ENCODER WAS CHKED FOR ACCURACY ON THE PREVIOUS DAY -- REPLY LIGHT WAS ACTIVE BEFORE AND AFTER THE NEAR MISS INCIDENT. IN MY OPINION, THE CAUSE OF THE NEAR-MISS WAS IN PART CAUSED BY THE FAILURE OF THE MIL LEAD PLT TO MONITOR HIS ONBOARD RADAR. CALLBACK CONVERSATION WITH RPTR REVEALED THE FOLLOWING INFO: THE RPTR WAS FLYING A PIPER PACER PA-20. HE BELIEVES THAT THEY SAW HIM, BUT NO EVASIVE ACTION WAS TAKEN. THE RPTR WAS FLYING JUST ON TOP OF AN INVERSION LAYER WHICH MIGHT HAVE MASKED HIS PRESENCE TO THE FGT'S.





How to Obtain Additional Information

If you have any questions visit http://www.seeandavoid.org for general MACA information, call or write us at:

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